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Washington LABOR MARKET

Washington State
Employment Security
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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

February 1992

Highlights

Better Than Early Indicators Hinted

Washington's economy performed better in 1991 than originally thought. Overall job growth did in fact pull back sharply and unemployment, after seasonal adjustment, mounted progressively over the course of the year. But rather than looking like the leeward side of Mount Rainier, the month-to-month employment pattern for the state in real terms took on a somewhat saucer-shape which improved the entry going into 1992. At no time during the year did Washington's nonfarm wage and salary total dip below the year before as originally reported. However, the year-to-year spread narrowed from 32,000 in January to 17,000 in December. And only services and government provided any degree of ongoing strength.

Volume 16, Number 2

Each year at this time the employment data for the prior two years are officially revised to incorporate more complete information. The methodology basically involves replacing the current survey-based monthly employment estimates with a full accounting of employment by industry as reported in the quarterly Unemployment Insurance Tax reports, at least through the first quarter of the most recent past year. The remaining months are then re-estimated off the new base or ***benchmark***.

Revisions over the last several years have generally been small. But 1991 proved to be anything but ordinary. The economy had basically stalled after eight years of near-continuous expansion. Then in the first quarter, the Gulf War triggered a consumer rout which lasted until the war ended six weeks later. A burst of euphoria set in immediately after the war. However, the upsurge proved to be short-lived and the economy weakened again in the second half. By now the rolling recession had touched each of the western states, impacting Washington only lightly on balance but pulling back activity nonetheless in lumber and wood products, retail trade, construction, and portions of business services.

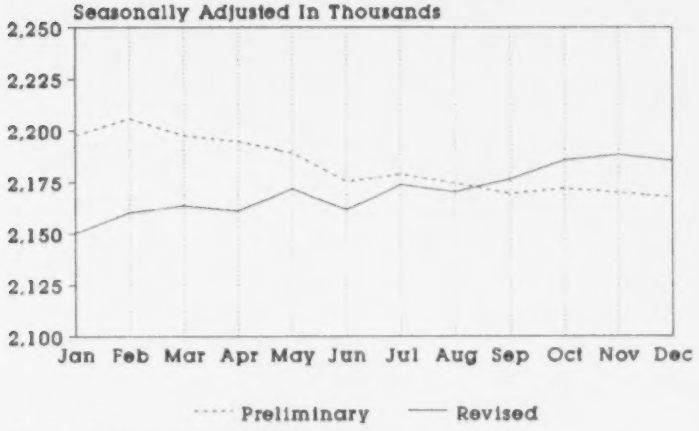
Redefining History

On average, statewide nonfarm employment was revised downward by roughly 40,000 workers in the first quarter. The degree of adjustment caught everyone by surprise. But Washington was not alone. Most states experienced a similar proportionate downward adjustment between December and January. Whatever the cause, the net effect was to remove the seasonally adjusted bulge of economic activity originally reported in the first three months and to push the employment peak for the state back from February 1991 to November 1990.

On the flip side, the second half of the year was revised upward. Approximately 7,000 workers were added to the third quarter and 16,000 to the fourth quarter estimates. The result pushed the year-to-year comparisons up for all months rather than turning negative in November and December. And the employment base going into 1992 was

substantially heightened both in terms of actual level and general direction.

Washington State Employment 1991
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers



Source: Employment Security Department

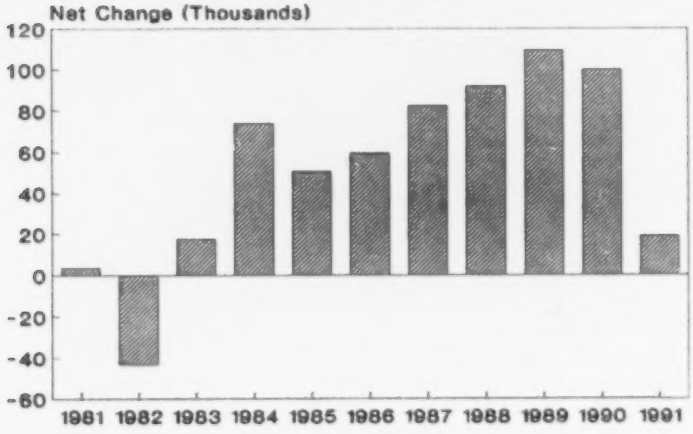
Give And Take

Washington's nonfarm wage and salary employment on balance increased by 18,700 workers on average in 1991 in contrast to approximately 100,000 in each of the previous three years. The degree of slowdown was pervasive throughout much of the economy but not sufficient to tip the state into anything approaching a full-fledged recession. Total manufacturing turned down for the first time since 1983. And both construction and trade entered 1991 with payrolls up from the prior-year but exited with the overall job count running below the year before. However, more than compensating offset came from continued strong growth in services (+25,300) and state and local government (+14,500).

Several key sectors of manufacturing slipped in 1991. Lumber and wood products lost 3,500 jobs on average over the year and transportation equipment manufacturing dropped by 3,000: split 1,100 in aerospace and 1,900 in shipbuilding, boatbuilding, and other. In this case, the annual averages mask the fact that aerospace employment was actually flat from mid-1990 through year-end 1991 after scaling back from a peak of 118,700 in January 1990. Instruments and machinery manufacturing was off by 1,800.

Two of the principal gainers over the year were health services (+7,300) and public education (+7,500). Both of these sectors tend to respond more to demographic than economic factors. And certainly the key population variables remained strong. Net migration into the state exceeded 90,000 for the second year in a row in 1991 and lags from recent past growth of population in the state's major metropolitan areas continued to hold sway.

Washington State Job Growth
Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment
Annual Averages



The outlook for 1992 is one of gradual improvement as the national economy moves progressively out of recession and into recovery. The pace is destined to be constrained. But the pattern should be much more determined than the on-again, off-again tone which characterized much of 1991. Certainly, the pieces are in place for all this happen. And by year-end the expectations are that Washington's employment growth will have returned to a seasonally adjusted annual rate roughly coincident with that of the state's long-range postwar average.

JANUARY SETS THE TONE

Coming into the year, Washington's economy looked to be right on target. Nonfarm wage and salary employment took a somewhat less than normal seasonal bite of 44,100 workers in January. The usual losses associated with post-

holiday sales retrenchment in wholesale and retail trade (-21,800) occurred. However, the numbers were muted by the fact that the buildup coming into the period had been constrained by a high degree of caution on the part of most major retailers. Services dropped by 5,400 and construction pulled back by 7,100 over the month. But when adjusted for normal seasonal pattern, total wage and salary employment in January actually *increased* by 13,000 workers.

Manufacturing was not a contributor. Payrolls in the basic goods-producing sector dropped over the month by 3,600 - roughly equivalent to the usual trend for the month. Expected seasonal losses showed up in lumber and wood products (-500), food processing (-1,100), and printing and publishing (-200). However, adding to the total was a 1,300-worker cutback in transportation equipment production: 500 in aerospace and 800 in shipbuilding and boatbuilding operations. Lesser government contract work was largely behind the numbers. Although some reduction on the civilian side of the equation also figured into the action.

January typically marks the seasonal low for Washington's economy in terms of overall production and employment. Agriculture, forest products, construction, and tourism all take a breather before beginning to mount into spring. The balance of the year is expected to show movement from the current base as a natural consequence of the weather together with an accelerating factor for real growth as the economy gradually gathers steam.

Year-To-Year Comparisons Balloon

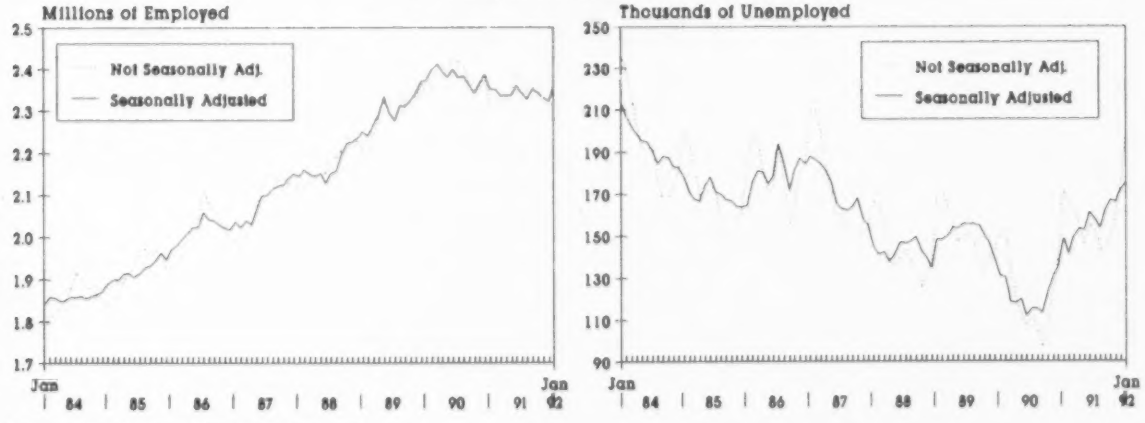
Over the year, Washington's nonfarm wage and salary employment jumped from a spread of 17,000 in December to 47,100 in January. But the cause was more than an improving economy. Rather it reflected a precipitous drop a year ago logically related to a combination of impacts arising from the national recession and the Persian Gulf Crisis which hit early in the first quarter.

Adjustments of this same order of magnitude were taken to revise the 1991 wage and salary employment data. And logically the year-to-year margin will jump back once the month-to-month comparisons can be made against a like base.

By sector, manufacturing was off and the rest of the economy showed gains in the 12-months ending in January. Industrial payrolls were down by 2,600, centered mostly in industrial machinery (-1,300) and transportation equipment production (-2,800). Lumber and wood products, electronics and instruments, and printing and publishing were flat; modest gains were posted in chemicals (+400), textiles and apparel (+700), and food and kindred products (+800). Construction was up by 3,000.

The services economy generally has proceeded to build. Services (+24,800) and government (+13,000) have accounted for the bulk of the state's year-to-year job growth. Health services (+9,700), business services (+3,200), and state and local education (+4,300) in particular stand out. At the same time, wholesale and retail trade (+5,900) continue to track higher than a year ago despite a significant slowing over the past 12 months.

Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment
January 1984 - January 1992



Source: Employment Security Department

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

January's unemployment rate shot up to 7.9 percent of the work force from 7.1 percent a month before. The rate was roughly comparable to that of the nation as a whole at 8.0 percent and a full percentage point above the prior year level of 6.9 percent. Joblessness rose through 1991 as the economy slowed, making the take-off point coming into 1992 much higher than in the recent past years. And given

that unemployment typically lags the economy, there is a good chance that the state's unemployment rate will continue to rise in real terms over the next several months.

Beginning in February, the statewide unemployment rate will be reported on both an unadjusted and a seasonally adjusted basis. There should be no cause for confusion. Each series will be properly identified. Both sets of numbers will appear hereafter in all publications of the national Bureau of Labor Statistics. But the commentary in both the monthly press release and the ***Washington Labor Market*** will highlight only the seasonally adjusted data.

The move is a good one. Washington State, in particular, is subject to sharp fluctuations of economic activity due purely to seasonal factors such as weather, timing of farm production, highs and lows of recreation and tourist volume, and the opening and closing of schools. Each occurs in a regular sequence during the course of the year. The object of a seasonal adjustment is to simply remove these normal changes from the underlying trend of the economy in order to get a clearer picture of the real month-to-month movements. Watch for coming attractions.

Resident Civilian Labor Force
Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	Jan 1992 *Preliminary*	Dec 1991 *Revised*	Jan 1991
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,510,800	2,498,000	2,476,400
Employment	2,312,400	2,321,800	2,305,100
Unemployment	198,400	176,200	171,300
Unemployment Rate	7.9%	7.1%	6.9%
National Unemployment Rate	8.0%	6.8%	7.0%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.
Source: Employment Security Department; Bureau of Labor Statistics

AREA TRENDS

All regions of the state moved ahead essentially in lock-step in January. The metropolitan areas saw unemployment rise less than the balance of the state. However, the average for Washington's nine central urban centers jumped by eight tenths of a percentage point over the month from 6.4 percent to 7.2 percent of the work force. Those tracking below average clustered around the central Puget Sound: Bremerton (6.1 percent), Olympia (6.5 percent) and the Seattle

PMSA (5.6 percent). While the highs centered in the farm-dependent economies of Yakima (16.5 percent) and the Franklin County portion of the Tri-Cities (16.7 percent).

Both eastern Washington and the timber-dependent counties held at double-digit unemployment for the second consecutive month. The average increase in both cases was roughly one-and-a-half percentage points. Eastern Washington moved up from 10.0 percent to 11.4 percent; the timber areas from 11.5 percent to 12.8 percent. There was nothing unusual about the positioning of highs and lows for the month: Whitman County retained the distinction of having the lowest unemployment rate in the state at 3.3 percent and Skamania County capped the top with 28.3 percent unemployed in January.

Unemployment Rates by Geographic Areas
State of Washington

Areas	Jan 1992	Dec 1991	Jan 1991
Washington State Total	7.9%	7.1%	6.9%
Metropolitan Areas	7.2%	6.4%	6.1%
Log & Lumber Areas	12.8%	11.5%	12.2%
All Western WA Areas	6.9%	6.3%	5.8%
All Eastern WA Areas	11.4%	10.0%	10.9%

Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

Boeing Shifts Around

Approximately 6,500 engineers and other personnel currently working at Boeing's Renton plan. in south King County will be shifted north to Everett beginning this fall. The transfer affects more than a quarter of the 24,000 stationed at Renton as the transition begins toward production of the new-generation 777 aircraft and a slowdown on the 737. Boeing is nearing completion of two new office towers at the Everett site. The shift is to be completed by March 1993.

Long-term, Boeing foresees a bright outlook for the commercial aviation market to 2010. The company's annual industry forecast expects a three-fold increase in passenger traffic over the next 20 years and total aircraft sales of roughly $857 billion. The latest projections assume a sharp

increase in the rate of jetliner replacements and a shift from standard-body to wide-body configurations in the coming years.

Banking Gets The Go-Ahead

Governmental approval has been received for the biggest bank merger in Washington's history. The joining of Seafirst (subsidiary of BankAmerica) and Security Pacific will create a commercial banking entity in the state with 262 branches even after 86 branches are sold and 32 branches are closed to comply with the buyout provisions. Bank officials have not detailed layoff plans but hopes to limit the impact to 500 people. Seafirst and Security Pacific currently employ roughly 10,000 locally.

Hanford Additions Squeezed By Space

Projected job additions at the Hanford Nucleonics Project in south-central Washington have been scaled back for lack of space. In a recently announced statement, spokesmen for the Department of Energy indicated that the federal agency and its four major contractors have funding to hire but lack infrastructure. The Bush Administration has requested a $1.7 billion Hanford budget - the biggest on record. An expected job growth of 1,500 workers over the next two years has now been cut to roughly 700.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

GDP Shaved But Economy Moving Ahead

The Commerce Department's estimate of Gross Domestic Product for the fourth quarter was cut back from an annual rate of 0.8 percent to 0.4 percent. The final revision took into account smaller increases than previously reported in inventories and foreign exports. Upward revisions were made to capital expenditures and consumer spending.

But the recovery looks to be gathering speed. Factory orders rose in January for the third time in four months and the delinquency rate on mortgages fell. Consumers are hiking their spending levels. And construction outlays rose

1.3 percent in January - the first increase since October. Additionally, the monthly index of Purchasing Managers jumped to 54 percent from 47 a month before, with anything above 50 percent signaling an upturn in manufacturing.

Housing Responds To Low Interest Rates

Lower interest rates are finally breathing some renewed life into the nation's moribund housing markets. A pickup in activity is being felt across the county - even in the hard-hit eastern coastal areas. Within the three-county Central Puget Sound area of Washington, homes sales nearly doubled in January and rose another 50 percent in February with action pretty much across the board in terms of price. The National Association of Realtors is predicting a 15 percent increase in new home sales nationwide in 1992.

Pushing Up The Indicators

Meanwhile, the nation's main economic barometer surged in January after two months of decline. The Commerce Department's Index of Leading Indicators shot up 0.9 percent in the latest month with 7 of the 11 forward-looking statistics posting solid gains. The report also reflected some upward revision for both November and December, giving analysts added assurance that the economy will continue to gradually expand.

Consumer Price Index
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
U.S. City Average	Jan 92	Dec 91	Jan 91	Dec 91	Jan 91
	138.1	137.9	134.6	0.1%	2.6%
Seattle†	Jul-Dec 1991	Jan-Jun 1991	Jul-Dec 1990	Jan-Jun 1991	Jul-Dec 1990
	135.2	133.0	129.4	1.7%	4.5%

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Prepared by Dennis Fusco, Chief Economist

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	Jan 1992 (Prel)	Dec 1991 (Rev)	Jan 1991 (Rev)	Dec 1990 (Rev)	Numeric Change: Dec 1991 to Jan 1992	Numeric Change: Jan 1991 to Jan 1992
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	2,150.5	2,194.6	2,103.4	2,177.3	-44.1	47.1
Manufacturing	343.9	347.5	346.5	365.9	-3.6	-2.6
Durable Goods	246.8	249.0	251.6	257.1	-2.2	-4.8
Lumber & Wood Products	35.3	35.8	35.3	37.3	-0.5	0.0
Logging	8.5	8.7	7.8	8.9	-0.2	0.7
Sawmills & Plywood	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.8	-0.1	-0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.8	-0.3	0.1
Primary Metals	12.0	12.0	12.6	13.1	0.0	-0.6
Aluminum	8.4	8.5	8.8	9.0	-0.1	-0.4
Fabricated Metals	11.5	11.7	12.0	12.1	-0.2	-0.5
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	19.0	19.1	20.3	20.8	-0.1	-1.3
Computer & Office Equipment	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.6	-0.1	-0.4
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.7	0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	126.3	127.6	129.1	129.4	-1.3	-2.8
Aircraft & Parts	114.3	114.8	115.6	115.5	-0.5	-1.3
Instruments & Related	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.8	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.1	0.1	0.3
Nondurable Goods	97.1	98.5	94.9	108.8	-1.4	2.2
Food & Kindred Products	35.0	36.1	34.2	37.5	-1.1	0.8
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	11.3	11.9	10.8	12.3	-0.6	0.5
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.9	0.0	0.7
Paper & Allied Products	17.8	18.0	17.6	17.9[2]	-0.2	0.2
Printing & Publishing	22.3	22.5	22.2	23.2	-0.2	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products[3]	5.4	5.3	5.0	13.4	0.1	0.4
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.9	0.0	0.0
Mining & Quarrying	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	0.0	0.2
Construction	107.8	114.9	104.8	114.0	-7.1	3.0
General Building Contractors	32.7	34.2	32.1	34.4	-1.5	0.6
Heavy Construction, except Buildings	14.4	15.8	13.0	15.9	-1.4	1.4
Special Trade Contractors	60.7	64.9	59.7	63.7	-4.2	1.0
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	112.1	113.2	110.0	114.1	-1.1	2.1
Transportation	76.9	77.9	75.3	79.2	-1.0	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	29.9	30.7	30.0	32.3	-0.8	-4.2
Water Transportation	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.5	0.0	1.0
Transportation by Air	16.0	16.1	15.5	15.9	-0.1	0.5
Communications	25.0	25.1	24.9	25.0	-0.1	0.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	10.2	10.2	9.8	9.9	0.0	0.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	515.0	536.8	509.1	540.2	-21.8	5.9
Wholesale Trade	126.1	129.0	126.2	130.0	-2.9	-0.1
Retail Trade	388.9	407.8	382.9	410.2	-18.9	6.0
General Merchandise	39.6	43.9	40.4	45.8	-4.3	-0.8
Food Stores	63.7	64.6	61.6	64.6	-0.9	2.1
Eating & Drinking	138.0	143.4	134.8	143.1	-5.4	3.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	114.9	116.5	114.2	116.9	-1.6	0.7
Finance	50.8	51.4	50.6	51.7	-0.6	0.2
Services	536.1	541.5	511.3	515.0	-5.4	24.8
Hotels & Lodging	25.2	26.2	23.1	24.8	-1.0	2.1
Personal Services	20.8	20.8	21.1	21.2	0.0	-0.3
Business Services	83.3	85.7	80.1	86.1	-2.4	3.2
Health Services	159.8	159.7	150.1	152.2	0.1	9.7
Educational Services	24.7	25.4	23.3	24.2	-0.7	1.4
Social Services[3]	41.0	40.8	38.2	36.9	0.2	2.8
Engineering & Management Services[3]	56.7	56.6	54.1	46.7	0.1	2.6
Government	416.9	420.4	403.9	407.5	-3.5	13.0
Federal	71.9	72.6	71.4	72.3	-0.7	0.5
State	122.8	124.0	119.1	118.2	-1.2	3.7
State Education	63.7	65.1	62.6	62.3	-1.4	1.1
Local	222.2	223.8	213.4	217.0	-1.6	8.8
Local Education	120.3	120.7	116.1	117.3	-0.4	4.2
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

[3]Data not comparable with 1990 because of end-of-year industry code changes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

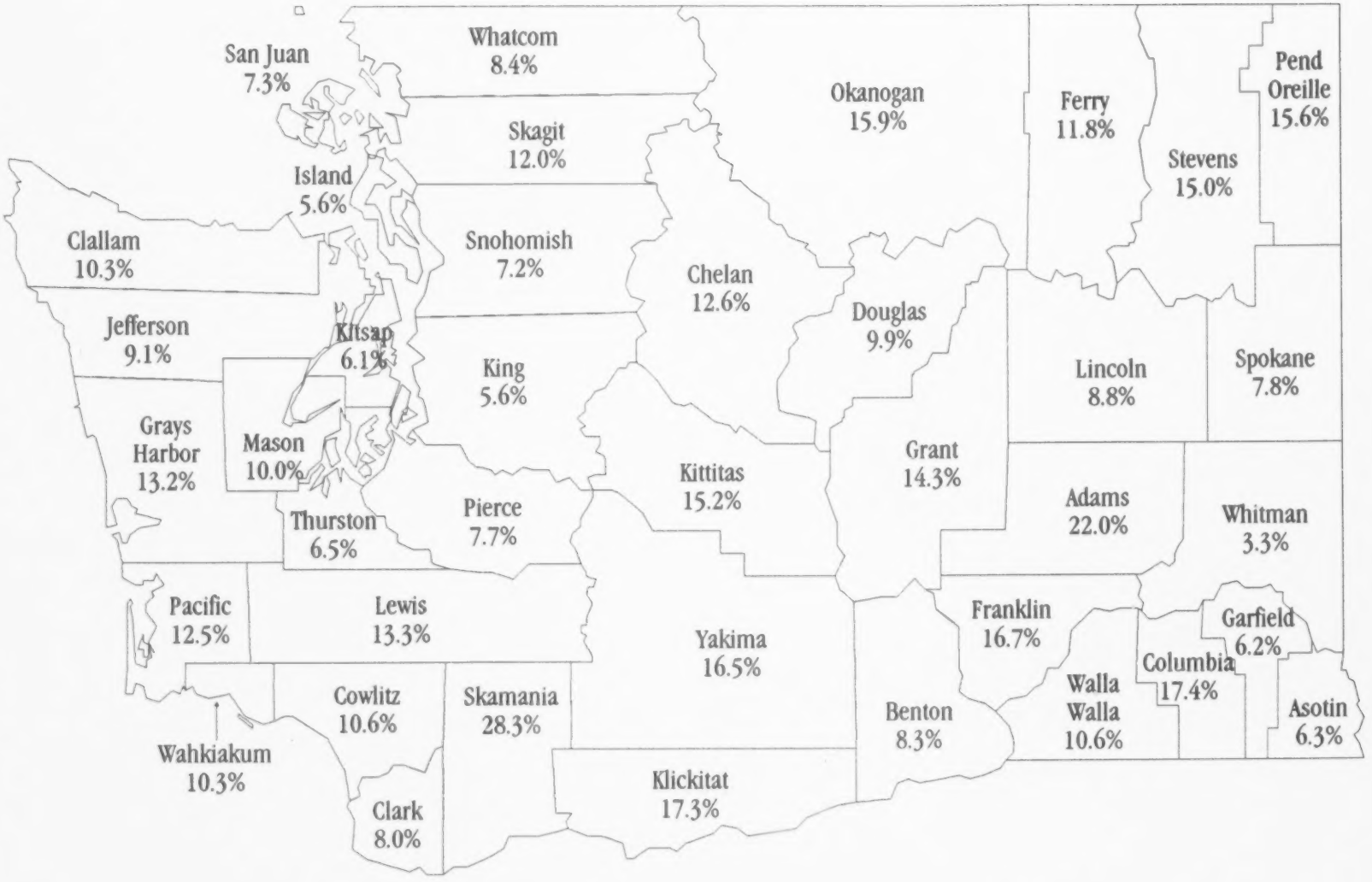
Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 3/2/92
Benchmark: 1991

	January 1992 Preliminary†				December 1991 Revised†				January 1991 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate
Washington State Total	2,510,800	2,312,400	198,400	7.9	2,498,000	2,321,800	176,200	7.1	2,476,400	2,305,100	171,300	6.9
Bellingham MSA	70,500	64,600	5,900	8.4	70,400	65,400	5,000	7.1	69,300	63,500	5,800	8.4
Bremerton MSA	85,100	79,900	5,200	6.1	84,800	80,100	4,700	5.5	83,400	79,000	4,400	5.3
Olympia MSA	87,800	82,100	5,700	6.5	87,300	81,700	5,600	6.4	84,100	78,800	5,300	6.3
Seattle PMSA	1,124,300	1,057,500	66,800	5.9	1,120,100	1,061,400	58,700	5.2	1,115,700	1,063,700	52,000	4.7
King County ‡	885,100	835,500	49,600	5.6	882,400	838,600	43,800	5.0	878,300	840,400	37,900	4.3
Snohomish County ‡	239,100	222,000	17,100	7.2	237,700	222,800	14,900	6.3	237,400	223,300	14,100	5.9
Spokane MSA	175,400	161,800	13,600	7.8	175,400	163,700	11,700	6.7	172,000	159,800	12,200	7.1
Tacoma PMSA	260,600	240,600	20,000	7.7	257,600	239,700	17,900	6.9	254,500	238,200	16,300	6.4
Tri-Cities MSA	74,300	66,700	7,600	10.2	73,600	66,700	6,900	9.4	72,400	64,400	8,000	11.0
Benton County ‡	56,900	52,200	4,700	8.3	56,400	52,200	4,200	7.4	55,200	50,400	4,800	8.7
Franklin County ‡	17,400	14,500	2,900	16.7	17,200	14,500	2,700	15.7	17,200	14,000	3,200	18.6
Vancouver PMSA	128,200	118,000	10,200	8.0	127,300	117,800	9,500	7.5	125,700	117,900	7,800	6.2
Yakima MSA	97,400	81,300	16,100	16.5	95,800	82,100	13,700	14.3	93,400	78,600	14,800	15.8
Adams	7,370	5,750	1,620	22.0	7,270	5,750	1,520	20.9	7,230	5,790	1,440	19.9
Asotin	9,360	8,770	590	6.3	9,230	8,740	490	5.3	9,010	8,470	540	6.0
Clallam	24,140	21,660	2,480	10.3	23,820	21,540	2,280	9.6	24,440	21,880	2,560	10.5
Columbia	1,550	1,280	270	17.4	1,450	1,240	210	14.5	1,390	1,150	240	17.3
Cowlitz	38,830	34,700	4,130	10.6	38,320	34,680	3,640	9.5	39,550	36,020	3,530	8.9
Ferry	3,220	2,840	380	11.8	3,200	2,860	340	10.6	3,010	2,710	300	10.0
Garfield	970	910	60	6.2	990	940	50	5.1	920	840	80	8.7
Grant	27,180	23,300	3,880	14.3	26,740	23,230	3,510	13.1	26,140	22,570	3,570	13.7
Grays Harbor	26,100	22,650	3,450	13.2	26,690	23,320	3,370	12.6	29,420	25,340	4,080	13.9
Island	22,670	21,410	1,260	5.6	22,340	21,180	1,160	5.2	22,270	21,240	1,030	4.6
Jefferson	8,700	7,910	790	9.1	8,890	8,200	690	7.8	8,710	8,040	670	7.7
Kittitas	12,990	11,020	1,970	15.2	12,610	10,910	1,700	13.5	12,740	11,340	1,400	11.0
Klickitat	7,110	5,880	1,230	17.3	7,860	6,800	1,060	13.5	7,380	6,000	1,380	18.7
Lewis	25,340	21,960	3,380	13.3	25,410	22,420	2,990	11.8	25,720	22,280	3,440	13.4
Lincoln	4,000	3,650	350	8.8	4,000	3,690	310	7.8	3,970	3,670	300	7.6
Mason	13,530	12,180	1,350	10.0	14,970	13,350	1,620	10.8	13,860	12,520	1,340	9.7
Okanogan	17,280	14,540	2,740	15.9	16,630	14,110	2,520	15.2	16,720	13,980	2,740	16.4
Pacific	7,740	6,770	970	12.5	7,660	6,670	990	12.9	7,760	6,680	1,080	13.9
Pend Oreille	3,340	2,820	520	15.6	3,320	2,850	470	14.2	3,260	2,670	590	18.1
San Juan	5,910	5,480	430	7.3	5,950	5,600	350	5.9	5,800	5,530	270	4.7
Skagit	41,330	36,360	4,970	12.0	41,320	37,020	4,300	10.4	39,090	34,850	4,240	10.8
Skamania	2,300	1,650	650	28.3	2,330	1,820	510	21.9	2,260	1,690	570	25.2
Stevens	11,900	10,120	1,780	15.0	11,790	10,290	1,500	12.7	11,380	9,950	1,430	12.6
Wahkiakum	1,160	1,040	120	10.3	1,180	1,060	120	10.2	1,200	1,010	190	15.8
Walla Walla	23,050	20,600	2,450	10.6	22,450	20,530	1,920	8.6	22,350	20,140	2,210	9.9
Wenatchee Labor Area	42,020	37,090	4,930	11.7	41,110	36,740	4,370	10.6	41,200	36,340	4,860	11.8
Chelan County ‡	28,150	24,590	3,560	12.6	27,460	24,360	3,100	11.3	27,500	24,090	3,410	12.4
Douglas County ‡	13,870	12,500	1,370	9.9	13,650	12,380	1,270	9.3	13,710	12,250	1,460	10.6
Whitman	18,300	17,690	610	3.3	18,340	17,690	650	3.5	18,990	18,440	550	2.9

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

January 1992 Unemployment Rates
State of Washington = 7.9%



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary November Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jan 92	Dec 91	Jan 91	Jan 92	Dec 91	Jan 91	Jan 92	Dec 91	Jan 91
Total Manufacturing Industries†	194,654	$554.53	$554.60	$514.76	40.3	40.6	40.5	$13.76	$13.66	$12.71
Selected Manufacturing Industries										
Lumber and Wood Products	29,094	$469.65	$493.25	$416.56	39.4	40.9	37.8	$11.92	$12.06	$11.02
Primary Metal Industries	9,390	$612.26	$598.40	$568.16	43.3	42.2	41.9	$14.14	$14.18	$13.56
Fabricated Metal Products	9,177	$502.90	$515.71	$473.01	40.2	40.8	37.6	$12.51	$12.64	$12.58
Machinery	18,706	$447.28	$438.06	$408.67	39.9	39.5	38.7	$11.21	$11.09	$10.56
Food and Kindred Products	24,560	$394.82	$388.41	$341.50	38.0	37.6	34.6	$10.39	$10.33	$9.87
Chemical and Allied Products [1]	1,998	$631.96	$632.72	$640.00	42.3	41.3	42.3	$14.94	$15.32	$15.13
Transportation Equipment	52,912	$739.50	$733.94	$689.32	42.5	42.4	43.6	$17.40	$17.31	$15.81
Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries										
Construction	71,426	$676.01	$677.41	$656.58	36.7	37.2	37.2	$18.42	$18.21	$17.65
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	369,444	$281.75	$274.97	$236.28	31.8	31.0	27.7	$8.86	$8.87	$8.53

†Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

[1] Not comparable to previous years because of end of year industry codes.

State of Washington
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1991

(Benchmark: March 1991)
In Thousands Not Seasonally Adjusted

1991
Preliminary
1987 SIC

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1/	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL	2,170.8	2,103.4	2,112.3	2,134.2	2,149.5	2,178.9	2,192.5	2,175.4	2,179.7	2,210.7	2,209.7	2,209.2	2,194.6
MANUFACTURING	351.3	346.5	346.8	347.7	347.5	350.2	353.1	353.0	357.2	358.6	355.5	351.6	347.5
Durable Goods	251.5	251.6	250.7	250.8	249.8	251.3	252.6	253.0	253.4	253.3	251.8	250.5	249.0
Lumber & Wood Products	36.5	35.3	35.4	35.3	35.5	36.7	37.5	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.0	36.4	35.8
Logging	8.7	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.7
Sawmills & Plywood	24.3	24.0	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.2	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.3	24.1	23.8
Furniture & Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.5
Primary Metals	12.3	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0
Aluminum	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
Fabricated Metals	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.7
Industrial Mach. & Equip.	19.8	20.3	20.3	20.2	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.1
Computer & Office Equip.	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2
Electronic & Other Electric	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2
Transportation Equipment	128.1	129.1	128.2	128.2	127.9	127.7	127.8	127.7	128.1	128.2	128.2	128.0	127.6
Aircraft & Parts	115.2	115.6	115.1	115.1	114.9	114.9	115.1	115.3	115.6	115.6	115.5	115.2	114.8
Instruments & Related	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.8
Nondurable Goods 3/	99.8	94.9	96.1	96.9	97.7	98.9	100.5	100.0	103.8	105.3	103.7	101.1	98.5
Food & Kindred Products	37.5	34.2	35.0	35.1	36.0	36.9	37.6	37.1	40.8	42.0	40.8	38.6	36.1
Preserved Fruits & Vegs.	13.4	10.8	11.4	11.1	12.3	13.2	13.7	12.9	15.9	16.7	16.2	14.2	11.9
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	8.0	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.1
Paper & Allied Products	18.0	17.6	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.7	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.3	17.9	17.9	18.0
Printing & Publishing	22.5	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5
Chemicals & Allied Prod. 3/	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.5
MINING & QUARRYING	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
CONSTRUCTION	117.2	104.8	106.9	109.5	113.4	117.7	119.0	124.0	126.6	127.3	124.3	117.9	114.9
General Building Contractors	34.8	32.1	32.7	33.1	33.5	35.1	35.5	36.8	37.3	37.1	36.0	34.7	34.2
Heavy Construct., ex. Bldgs.	16.8	13.0	13.8	14.5	16.2	17.3	17.5	18.5	19.1	19.8	19.2	17.3	15.8
Special Trade Contractors	65.5	59.7	60.4	61.9	63.7	65.3	66.0	68.7	70.2	70.4	69.1	65.9	64.9
TRANSPOR., COMM. & UTILITIES	112.0	110.0	108.8	109.4	109.5	110.7	112.1	113.9	114.1	114.8	113.9	113.8	113.2
Transportation	76.9	75.3	74.0	74.5	74.6	75.8	76.9	78.3	78.5	79.4	78.5	78.5	77.9
Trucking & Warehousing	30.1	30.0	28.9	29.0	28.8	29.0	29.7	30.6	31.0	31.4	31.3	30.9	30.7
Water Transportation	9.7	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.7	9.7	10.3	10.0	10.3	9.7	10.4	10.0
Transportation by Air	15.8	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.5	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.9	16.1
Communications	25.1	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.2	25.3	25.2	25.3	25.1	25.1
Electric, Gas & Sanit. Svcs.	10.1	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	524.9	509.1	504.7	510.3	516.1	524.9	530.9	531.8	533.9	534.9	530.8	534.7	536.8
Wholesale Trade	129.4	126.2	126.3	127.6	128.3	129.4	130.5	132.0	130.4	132.4	131.1	129.9	129.0
Retail Trade	395.5	382.9	378.4	382.7	387.8	395.5	400.4	399.8	403.5	402.5	399.7	404.8	407.8
General Merchandise	39.1	40.4	37.9	37.6	37.3	37.5	37.6	38.4	39.0	39.1	39.2	41.6	43.9
Food Stores	63.4	61.6	61.1	61.4	61.8	63.2	64.1	64.1	64.6	64.9	64.8	64.5	64.6
Eating & Drinking	143.7	134.8	135.7	138.9	142.3	146.0	148.0	148.2	148.9	148.1	145.5	144.4	143.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	116.6	114.2	114.6	115.8	115.8	116.6	117.4	117.9	118.5	117.7	117.3	116.7	116.5
Finance	51.0	50.6	50.7	51.0	50.8	50.9	51.0	51.1	51.3	51.2	51.1	51.4	51.4
SERVICES	533.7	511.3	517.2	524.6	528.3	534.6	536.9	537.0	541.6	546.1	543.8	541.9	541.5
Hotels & Lodging	26.1	23.1	23.2	23.7	24.9	26.4	27.7	28.1	29.0	27.9	26.9	26.2	26.2
Personal Services	21.3	21.1	21.6	21.9	21.8	21.5	21.6	20.7	20.9	21.1	21.0	21.0	20.8
Business Services	84.6	80.1	80.5	81.3	81.8	83.6	84.3	86.7	87.9	88.3	88.4	86.7	85.7
Health Services	155.6	150.1	151.0	152.5	153.4	154.6	156.0	156.7	157.8	158.0	158.4	159.1	159.7
Educational Services	23.5	23.3	24.5	24.9	25.1	24.9	21.2	19.0	19.0	23.1	25.2	25.9	25.4
Social Services 3/	39.5	38.2	38.8	39.0	39.1	39.7	39.7	39.1	39.0	40.1	40.4	40.6	40.8
Engineer. & Mgmnt. Srvcs. 3/	55.8	54.1	54.9	55.3	55.6	55.3	55.8	56.3	56.6	56.7	56.3	56.4	56.6
GOVERNMENT	411.4	403.9	409.8	413.4	415.2	420.5	419.3	393.8	383.7	407.3	420.2	428.8	420.4
Federal	72.9	71.4	71.2	71.4	71.9	72.5	73.8	74.8	74.9	74.3	73.4	72.7	72.6
State	119.1	119.1	121.6	122.5	122.7	122.6	120.7	105.5	106.8	113.8	124.4	125.8	124.0
State Education	60.6	62.6	64.5	64.9	64.7	64.2	62.0	46.5	46.7	54.1	65.4	66.7	65.1
Local	219.3	213.4	217.0	219.5	220.6	225.4	224.8	213.5	202.0	219.2	222.4	230.3	223.8
Local Education	115.2	116.1	118.6	120.1	120.2	120.4	119.9	105.0	93.2	108.3	118.3	121.4	120.7
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.
3/ Break in series due to end of year industry code changes.

State of Washington
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1990

(Benchmark: March 1991)
In Thousands Not Seasonally Adjusted

1990 Revised 1987 SIC

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1/	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL	2,152.1	2,071.6	2,082.2	2,107.0	2,131.7	2,159.1	2,187.0	2,162.0	2,177.3	2,200.5	2,180.9	2,189.0	2,177.3
MANUFACTURING	371.3	366.5	365.3	367.5	369.8	372.0	374.8	374.7	378.0	377.9	372.3	370.5	365.9
Durable Goods	261.8	262.6	261.5	262.5	261.6	262.3	263.7	264.1	263.5	262.8	260.0	259.6	257.1
Lumber & Wood Products	40.0	39.3	39.2	39.4	40.1	41.0	41.7	41.5	41.4	41.4	39.4	38.5	37.3
Logging	9.7	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.4	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.1	9.6	8.9
Sawmills & Plywood	26.6	26.8	26.9	27.1	27.0	27.1	27.4	27.1	27.0	27.0	25.7	25.2	24.8
Furniture & Fixtures	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.9	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.8
Primary Metals	13.2	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.1
Aluminum	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.0
Fabricated Metals	12.3	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.3	12.1
Industrial Mach. & Equip.	20.6	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.8	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.8	20.8
Computer & Office Equip.	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6
Electronic & Other Electric	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7
Transportation Equipment	131.1	134.6	133.8	133.8	131.9	131.0	130.4	130.3	129.6	129.6	129.1	130.0	129.4
Aircraft & Parts	116.3	118.7	118.1	117.8	116.7	116.1	115.6	115.7	115.3	115.2	115.0	116.0	115.5
Instruments & Related	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.1
Nondurable Goods	109.5	103.9	103.8	105.0	108.2	109.7	111.1	110.6	114.5	115.1	112.3	110.9	108.8
Food & Kindred Products	38.5	34.9	34.8	35.1	38.0	38.9	39.2	38.1	41.8	42.7	40.9	39.6	37.5
Preserved Fruits & Vegs.	13.7	11.2	11.3	11.3	14.1	14.3	14.2	12.8	16.2	17.0	15.6	14.4	12.3
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.9
Paper & Allied Products	18.2	18.0	17.9	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.4 2/	17.8 2/	17.8 2/	17.9 2/
Printing & Publishing	22.7	22.0	22.1	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.2	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.4
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.1	8.9
MINING & QUARRYING	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7
CONSTRUCTION	117.7	103.2	102.1	108.9	114.5	119.3	123.8	125.3	130.2	128.9	123.2	119.4	114.0
General Building Contractors	35.5	31.6	31.2	33.0	34.6	35.9	37.6	37.8	39.2	38.5	36.3	35.3	34.4
Heavy Construct., ex. Bldgs.	16.4	12.9	12.7	14.0	15.8	17.0	17.4	18.2	19.0	19.0	18.1	17.2	15.9
Special Trade Contractors	65.8	58.7	58.2	61.9	64.1	66.4	68.8	69.3	72.0	71.4	68.8	66.9	63.7
TRANSPOR., COMM. & UTILITIES	113.4	110.4	109.9	110.7	111.0	112.9	114.9	115.0	117.3	117.1	114.2	113.1	114.1
Transportation	78.4	75.4	74.8	76.1	76.6	78.3	80.1	79.7	81.1	81.8	79.2	78.4	79.2
Trucking & Warehousing	31.3	29.8	29.3	29.9	30.3	31.0	31.8	32.1	32.9	33.2	32.0	31.4	32.3
Water Transportation	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.4	9.5
Transportation by Air	15.9	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.3	16.0	16.6	16.3	16.0	15.9	15.9
Communications	25.4	25.8	25.8	25.2	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.5	26.3	25.4	25.2	24.9	25.0
Electric, Gas & Sanit. Svcs.	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	523.6	501.6	497.3	505.0	512.4	521.1	531.9	530.9	535.9	537.5	532.0	537.3	540.2
Wholesale Trade	129.1	123.1	123.6	125.6	126.9	128.3	132.6 2/	131.9 2/	131.1	133.5	132.3	130.6	130.0
Retail Trade	394.5	378.5	373.7	379.4	385.5	392.8	399.3	399.0	404.8	404.0	399.7	406.7	410.2
General Merchandise	39.8	40.7	38.5	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.6	38.7	39.2	39.8	43.8	45.8
Food Stores	63.1	59.8	59.9	60.9	62.0	63.1	64.2	64.2	64.9	65.3	64.2	63.6	64.6
Eating & Drinking	143.9	135.7	135.2	138.0	141.7	145.2	148.2	148.5	151.1	150.1	145.6	144.5 2/	143.1
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	116.4	113.9	114.4	115.2	115.6	116.7	117.7	117.6	118.0	117.6	116.6	116.7	116.9
Finance	51.5	51.3	51.3	51.5	51.4	51.5	51.8	51.5	51.6	51.5	51.3	51.5	51.7
SERVICES	508.4	483.5	489.6	498.4	504.2	508.7	514.9	514.0	519.0	524.6	514.6	514.6	515.0
Hotels & Lodging	25.7	23.0	23.0	23.6	24.6	25.6	27.2	28.2	28.6	27.8	26.3	25.1	24.8
Personal Services	21.4	21.1	21.5	22.1	21.9	21.3	21.5	21.0	21.3	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.2
Business Services	84.3	78.4	78.8	80.8	82.6	84.1	85.9	86.0	87.5	88.1	86.4	86.6	86.1
Health Services	148.3	143.7	144.0	145.2	145.8	146.9	148.9	149.2	150.4	151.0	150.5	151.3	152.2
Educational Services	22.4	22.2	23.5	23.8	23.9	23.5	20.4	18.2	18.1	21.9	23.8	24.7	24.2
Social Services	34.6	32.4	32.7	33.2	33.7	34.4	34.8	34.3	34.8	35.8	36.2	36.3	36.9
Engineering & Mgmnt. Srvcs.	45.7	43.5	44.6	45.2	45.6	45.4	45.8	45.7	46.3	46.2	46.4	46.6	46.7
GOVERNMENT	397.6	389.1	400.1	397.7	400.5	404.7	405.2	380.6	374.9	393.0	404.1	413.6	407.5
Federal	73.7	72.8	72.8	73.8	75.2	77.1	75.9	75.3	73.1	72.5	71.9	71.8	72.3
State	113.9	113.4	116.1	116.8	116.2	116.4	115.1	103.3	102.8	109.7	119.2	119.4	118.2
State Education	58.4	60.2	62.3	62.9	62.2	62.1	59.8	45.1	45.1	52.5	63.0	63.6	62.3
Local	210.0	202.9	211.2	207.1	209.1	211.2	214.2	202.0	199.0	210.8 2/	213.0	222.4	217.0
Local Education	109.9	110.6	112.8	113.3	113.8	114.2	113.6	96.3	91.6	104.7 2/	113.6	117.2	117.3
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.3

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

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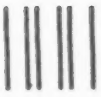

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